

## The Mermod &amp; Jaccard Jewelry Co.

(Broadway, Cor. Tenth St.)

request the pleasure of your presence

To-Morrow, December the Second,

at the

## Grand Opening and Exhibit

of their new collections of Jewels, Silverware,

Watches, China, Bric-a-Brac, etc.,

Valued at \$1,500,000.00,

especially gathered together for this holiday season,

being the greatest in the history

of the jewelry business.

The exhibit will continue throughout the week.

Special exhibits being made each day as follows:

MONDAY—  
WATCHES.  
TUESDAY—  
DIAMONDS.  
WEDNESDAY—  
SILVERWARE.

THURSDAY—  
CLOCKS AND MUSIC BOXES.  
FRIDAY—  
CHINA AND GLASS WARES.  
SATURDAY—  
SILVER PLATE AND CUTLERY.

## MOVEMENT IS STARTED FOR MONUMENT TO FATHER DE SMET

St. Louis University Alumni Will Perpetuate Memory of the Jesuit Missionary Who Spent Many Years in Travel Through the Domain of the Great Louisiana Purchase in the Early Days.

A movement is on foot among members of the St. Louis University Alumni Association to raise funds for the erection of a monument to the Reverend Father Peter John DeSmet, the celebrated Jesuit missionary who spent many years of his long life in arduous travel throughout the Louisiana Purchase in the service of the Indian, his country and humanity.

Next Tuesday the Reverend Father Thomas F. Brown, S. J., will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the association at University Hall. His subject will be "The Jesuits in the Louisiana Purchase." The purpose of the lecture is to give an impetus to the movement to erect a statue in commemoration of the work done by the missionary fathers.

The coming celebration of the purchase of the Louisiana Territory has awakened an interest in the history of the exploration, settlement and progress of this vast and important portion of the United States. The management of the World's Fair proposes to erect statues and tablets to the military, political and social benefactors of the purchased territory.

Among these benefactors none rank higher than the Catholic missionaries. These saintly workers in the cause of God braved dangers and hardships of all kinds, and suffered death in many instances, for the salvation of souls and spread of Christianity. By their missionary work these fathers added a loyal patriotism, resulting in immeasurable good to their adopted country.

"Blackgown of the Indians." Father DeSmet, the great "Blackgown of the Indians," has been the subject of a greater influence for good among these children of the forest than did any other man before or since. He was a Jesuit, and his life was a life of sacrifice and self-denial. He was born at Termonde, Belgium, December 31, 1804, and with six companions, came to America in 1820. He was in company with the Reverend Mr. Charles Merriam, the founder of the Sisters of the Holy Family, who were in the United States and labor for the conversion of the Indians.

After making his novitiate at White Marsh, Md., he and his companions were sent to Fort Snelling, Minn., where he remained for two years. Then Father DeSmet came to St. Louis to assist in the building of the new university, assisting in quarrying rock for the erection of the first building. He was the treasurer of the university.

It had always been the wish of the young Jesuit to give his life to the Indian mission, and in 1828 he was sent to the mission among the Pawnee and Arapaho Indians. A little chapel was built and log school was founded and many of the Indians were converted.

He was sent as a missionary to the Flathead Indians of the Rocky Mountains, who had heard of the faith from some of the converts among the Pawnee and Arapaho. He arrived at Fort Vancouver on October 29, and after his arrival 200 Indians assembled at the fort to receive him. Very kindly the aid of an interpreter, they learned the Lord's Prayer in Flathead language.

His Government mission among the Indians being satisfactorily accomplished, he returned to St. Louis through the interior, and on June 15 he departed for Vancouver with the Indians, and visited in succession

the different Indian missions in the Northwest. He made the distance from Fort Benton on horseback, but there, his horses having given out, he had a small skiff made, and with three oarsmen and a pilot furnished by Mr. Dorson, the superintendent of the Missouri Fur Company, he embarked on the Missouri and voyaged to Omaha City, where they took steamer, arriving in St. Louis September 29.

In this journey Father DeSmet traveled, by land and river, 8,314 miles, and by sea 6,360 miles.

In 1851 Father DeSmet sailed for Europe. He had been ill with a serious ailment, breaking three of his ribs. He also had an attack of kidney disease, which, coming with other troubles, threatened his life. But he grew better, and having been made a Knight of the Order of Leopold, he returned to the United States, reaching St. Louis April 25, 1852.

However, he never regained his health, and after much suffering he breathed his saintly soul to God on May 22, 1853, in his seventy-second year. His body lies in the cemetery at the Jesuit novitiate at Florissant, near the body of Father Merin, who died in 1877, at Prairie du Rocher, Ill., and was buried in the same place. Father DeSmet is buried in the cemetery at Florissant, near the body of Father Merin, who died in 1877, at Prairie du Rocher, Ill., and was buried in the same place.

Later, seventeen of the Sioux chiefs were called to Washington, and on their return they stopped at the old university, among them the grand chief of all Father DeSmet kept them and their children, and served in their own way. After the meal, when they were being shown about the institution, the grand chief approached one of the fathers and said: "Father DeSmet is my brother." On being asked how he answered: "When he first came among the Sioux he came to our tent, and my father-in-law much pleased with him that he adopted him as a son. Therefore, he is my brother."

Chaplain in American Army. In 1838 he was appointed chaplain of the United States Army under General Harrison, and he accompanied him on his expedition against the Mormons of Utah, traveling in sixteen months, 15,000 miles. This expedition was the most arduous of his life. The Mormons had in the meantime submitted to the United States, and he accompanied them to Fort Leavenworth, and subsequently to St. Louis, where he tendered to the Minister of War his resignation as chaplain in the army. His resignation was not accepted, because a new war had just broken out between the United States and Mexico. He accompanied General Taylor to Mexico, and he was with him at the battle of Buena Vista, where he was wounded. He was with him at the battle of San Jacinto, where he was again wounded. He was with him at the battle of San Antonio, where he was again wounded. He was with him at the battle of San Antonio, where he was again wounded.

On December 20, 1853, he departed from New York for the isthmus of Panama, crossing the same by train on the 29th of the month, and arriving in San Francisco on the 15th of October. He remained in San Francisco for a few days, and then he traveled to the mouth of the Columbia River, where he was to go among the tribes of the mountains at a distance of about 60 miles for the purpose of refuting the false rumors which were circulating among them, and which were likely to lead to a renewal of hostilities.

At the fort at Walla-Walla he spent a number of Indian prisoners and hostages, especially from the Coeur d'Alenes and Spokanes, who, at his request, were liberated and accompanied him to their tribes. After visiting the various tribes, among whom he had been to receive the treaty of peace with the greatest love and confidence, on April 11, in accordance with the orders of the commanding General, he set out to return to Fort Vancouver. At his request, all the chiefs of the mountain tribes accompanied him to receive the treaty of peace with the Government, arriving at the fort after a month's journey.

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## SAYS UNION MEN WILL DO THE WORK.

Members of St. Louis Metal Trades Crafts Are to Be Kept Busy on World's Fair Buildings.

LABOR UNIONS ARE PLEASED.

Delegates Chosen for American Federation of Labor Convention at Scranton-Gossip About the Councils.

"All the metal construction and machine work in the World's Fair buildings is to be done by the members of the St. Louis metal trades crafts, and no workmen will be imported from other cities until the supply of local labor in the metal trades is exhausted, according to the Director of the Fair, Isaac S. Taylor, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company," said E. C. Thies of the Metal Trades Council.

Last week a committee of the Metal Trades Council, consisting of E. C. Thies, William Rebbing and George Reese, presented a resolution to Director of Works Taylor requesting that all the work in the metal trades craft in the construction of the Fair be given to local firms for the purpose of giving the employment to the members of the crafts affiliated with the Metal Trades Council of St. Louis and vicinity.

E. C. Thies, chairman of the committee, in speaking of the conference, said: "We are much pleased by the manner in which our resolution was received. He told us that, in his opinion, the matter would be settled favorably to the Metal Trades Council. Personally, he is in favor of having the work in all branches of the Fair construction done by the members of the local unions."

The Director also requested us to endeavor to interest the proprietors of local machine shops in supplying the metal trades with the latest improved machinery, as, he said, when the work begins it will be of such volume that the capacity of the local factories doing that class of work will be taxed, making it necessary to work night and day to supply the needed materials.

We feel confident that when the work is given over to the members of the local unions, they will be able to do it with a large membership we will be able to furnish the necessary machinery, making important of labor from other cities unnecessary.

The delegates who will represent organized labor at the American Federation of Labor Convention, which opens at Scranton, Pa., next Thursday, are making active preparation for their departure. Six have already been elected and intend to attend. They are William J. Grant, local union makers' Union No. 44, who will represent the Central Trades and Labor Union; Harry B. Brown, local union of the National Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners; and William J. Grant, local union of the Grand United Order of Mechanics.

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## PRESIDENT GARROLL'S WONDERFUL RECOVERY.

(THE WAY OF ESCAPE FROM CATARRH)

Catarrh Claims a Multitude of Victims Every Winter.

The Vast Majority of Whom Never Recover.

Will You Be One of Them?

Catarrh is silent and insidious in its ravages, but it pervades nearly every household and hovers like a pestilence over every hamlet and city in our land.

Catarrh (and its legitimate consequences) have desolated more hearthstones, made more wretched and miserable, and ended more brilliant careers than all other diseases combined.

Catarrh may end in deafness, blindness, loss of smell, loss of taste, or the entire loss of voice.

Diphtheria, bronchitis, pneumonia, consumption and pleurisy begin almost always as the result of a catarrh of the throat.

The worst form of dyspepsia and Bright's disease of the kidneys are also the direct consequences of neglected cases of acute catarrh.

Even when the victims of acute catarrh escape all of the above-mentioned liabilities, there remains the great probability of its ending in chronic catarrh.

The only hope of success in the permanent cure of a case of chronic catarrh is to devise some remedy that will stimulate the nerves which supply the capillary blood vessels.

There is but one remedy that has this most desirable effect, and that remedy is Peruna.

This remedy strikes at once at the root of the catarrh by restoring the capillary vessels their healthy elasticity.

Peruna is not a temporary palliative, but a radical cure.

Mr. Joseph A. Bosson, 454 West 37th street, New York City, N. Y., is Chief Ranger of Court Independence of the Ancient Order of Foresters of America. He is in the grocery business at 454 West 37th street.

He is a young man of splendid stature and physique. He writes as follows:

"In my business I have to be at my store at 6 o'clock every morning, summer and winter, and I am subject to severe colds from draughts and dampness. Three years ago catarrh attacked me in the head and nose."

"It soon got into my stomach. I suffered from a painful headache from loss of sleep and nervousness. I lost my appetite, and when I did eat heartily of anything that I relished I had a distressing and painful stomach refused to work. I read about Peruna, and I tried it. In two months I was as well as though I never knew what catarrh was, and the first symptom of the malady has never come back to me since I got rid of it. Ten bottles of Peruna cured me."—J. A. Bosson.

Chronic Catarrh Fifteen Years.

W. S. Arnold, Peachtree, Ga., writes: "On a victim of chronic catarrh for fifteen years, and was cured in two months by Peruna. I had tried every medicine that came under my hand, but I continued to suffer day and night with my head. I would not have believed it possible to be cured by the use of Peruna."—W. S. Arnold.

H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"cause of rain or other unfavorable conditions. The result is that a per cent of the crop is lost. The crop is picked out, but a few late fields and the small top crop. There has been no scarcity of labor; in fact, there has been more cotton pickers than there has been work for."

In the early part of the season, planters were inclined to hold their cotton at a premium, and to market it at the prices then prevailing. Recollection of last year's high prices, when middling bales sold for 22 cents, raised the hope for a duplication of this profitable figure. As the season advanced, however, it became evident that comparatively low prices were to rule.

Free marketing began, and at this time the market fell one-third of the crop is being free. Many farmers contend that the quantity will not exceed one-fourth of the crop. The prevailing price during the season for spot cotton on the Dallas market, as compared with an average of approximately 9 cents last season. There has been less low-grade cotton this year than in any other year, and the market has been better. Nearly all the cotton marketed in Texas has been middling, or better, and the market has been better. The absence of rains when the staple was picked kept the market down to a minimum.

J. S. Hastings of Copell: "I planted fifteen acres in 1900 and raised fourteen bales. I planted forty acres and raised twelve and one-half bales."

T. L. Ferguson of De Soto: "In 1900 I planted me forty-five acres; the same in 1901 yielded eleven bales."

John A. Martin of Oak Lawn: "In 1900 my forty acres yielded thirty-five bales. In 1901 I yielded forty bales. In 1900 I raised ten bales of forty acres; the same in 1901 yielded eleven bales."

W. W. Cox of Farmers' Branch: "Fifty acres in 1900 yielded forty bales; eighty acres this year, twenty-four bales."

C. B. Henry of Cochrans' Chapel: "Forty acres in 1900 yielded thirty-nine bales; 115 acres this year, thirty-nine bales."

TROOPS HAVE A WEEK TO STAY. Eleventh Cavalry Departs Saturday for Philippines.

In just one week the squadron of the Eleventh Cavalry at Jefferson Barracks will start on its long trip to the Philippines, where the men have been ordered on duty.

Several companies of the Fourth Cavalry will relieve the departing troops, and Major Edward Butler and his staff will be in command of the post.

The First Lieutenant, T. Arnold of the Fourth Cavalry will succeed Adjutant Taylor, and Second Lieutenant Taylor will be under Quartermaster Tompkins. It is understood that the regiment will be in the Philippines for a long time.

Other changes have not yet been decided. At present everything is in a state of confusion, and the soldiers are being ordered to leave their quarters, where they have been since last May.

EUGENE J. GROSS'S FUNERAL.—The funeral of Eugene J. Gross, formerly first assistant chief of the Fire Department, was held yesterday afternoon from Union Masonic Hall, Broadway and Benton streets, attended by firemen and Masons.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Word has reached Newark, N. J., that William Y. Jones, who, when a boy blacked boots and sold papers at the Lackawanna Railroad Station, died at New York City, N. Y., of a heart attack, and left to his sister, Mrs. McCann, a fortune in mining interests and other properties. Jones located near Johannesburg and started a restaurant. Often he accepted in payment for meals "scrip," which stood for interests in some of what were considered useless mines. A lot of this "scrip" later proved to be shares in a mine which suddenly became a paying one. There was a rush for stock, and Jones became wealthy.

TEXAS COTTON CROP GAINED Estimate That 75 Per Cent Has Been Picked Out.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 30.—The killing frosts of the first half of November reduced the top crop in the territory tributary to Dallas, and, for that matter, in nearly all of North and Central Texas to a minimum. The top crop is cutting very little figure in the season's yield. Good weather for picking has been the rule, and the crop is being picked very little time has been lost.

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Mr. John Carroll, President of the Beneficial Society, writes from room 33, 351 Fifth avenue, New York City, as follows:

"Two years ago I had an aggravated case of catarrh which hung to me despite the treatment I received from the doctors. I was persuaded to try Peruna, and improved rapidly, and before I had used three bottles was completely cured. I consider Peruna a boon to humanity."—JOHN CARROLL.

"I can conscientiously recommend your cured him of the worst form of catarrh of the stomach. I weigh forty pounds more than I have for years."—H. E. Vaughn.

A Louisiana Congressman.

Hon. J. Floyd King, ex-Member of Congress from Louisiana, ex-Brigadier General in the Confederate army, writes from Washington, D. C., as follows:

"Being personally acquainted with many distinguished men, national statesmen and others of high character from all over the United States, who I observe by the public prints have given their indorsement to your great catarrh remedy, Peruna, I unhesitatingly state that I am convinced it is a medicine which will effect all the cures which is claimed for its use."—J. Floyd King.

Peruna cures Catarrh of the Head.

H. E. Vaughn, 335 Washington street, Hamilton, O., writes:

"I took Peruna for catarrh of the head and gained glorious benefits from same. I suffered with catarrh of the head, always felt tired and had a dull headache. My grandfather recommended it to me, as

it cured him of the worst form of catarrh of the stomach. I weigh forty pounds more than I have for years."—H. E. Vaughn.

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